## H. B. F. MACFARLAND RESIGNS

RETIRES FROM OFFICE AS DIS-TRICT COMMISSIONER.

The Other Civilian Commissioner, Henry 1. West, Resigned Thursday-Both Go out Voluntarily. One to Engage in Newspaper Work, the Other in Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- A local sensation was caused to-day by the announce ment that Henry B. F. Macfarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, has presented his resignation to President Taft. Two days ago Henry Litchfield West, the other civilian member of the Board of Commissioners, handed in his resignation. At the time the announcement was made that Mr. West had resigned nothing came to light to show that his resignation was other than voluntary, but the news of the similar step taken by Mr. Macfarland started a crop of rumors that the two civilian Commissioners were quitting office because President Taft was dissatisfied with the condition of Govern-ment affairs in the District of Columbia. All the evidence at hand, however, appears to show that those rumors are without foundation. President Taft and

the two retiring Commissioners declared that there was no personal dissatisfaction on the President's part and that each resignation was entirely voluntary. In a recent issue of a magazine an article was published with the design of showing that the Government of the District of Columbia was practically in the control of a coterie of local business men and financiers, but there is every reason to believe that the statements made in this article had no influence whatever at the White House, if indeed it was seen there, or on the action taken by Mr. Macfarland The situation presented by the resigna-

tion of the two civilian Commissioners of the district has more than a local im portance. however. While President Taft has said since his return to Washington from his swing around the circle that he had reached no conclusion in the matter of devising a new form of government for the district it is known that the President is greatly inclined toward the establishment of a one man government here which would carry with it the abolition of the present system of a tripartite form of administration. It will be neces eary, however, for the President to ob tain legislation by Congress in order to enable him to carry out any such change. That Mr. Macfarland and Mr. West

were alike aware of the President's views on the subject and were unwilling to permit themselves to be involved any longer in the uncertainty that existed as to the future government of the capital city and the Federal district is understood in well informed circles here.

The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two civilians and one officer of the Corps of Engineers of the United State Army. The organic law provides that there shall be such an arrangement. While it is declared by the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia that there is nothing in law to prevent the appointment of two civilian Commissioners from the same political party the impression has prevailed that there was such a provision, and at any rate the President of the United States has always

President of the United States has always followed the custom of having one Democrat and one Republican on the board.

Both Mr. Macfarland and Mr. West were newspaper men in Washington at the time of their appointment to the offices from which they are about to retire. Mr. Macfarland was appointed as a Republican by President McKinley in 1900 and Mr. West was appointed as a Democrat by President Roosevelt in 1902. The third member of the board is Major William V. Judson of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who has served a short time only. A short time only.

The term of each Commissioner is three years. Mr. West's second term expired in 1908 and he was recommissioned by Mr. Macfarland's

years. Mr. West's second term expired in 1908 and he was recommissioned by President Roosevelt. Mr. Macfarland's third term expired in May, 1909, but President Taft did not reappoint him. Instead the President continued Mr. Macfarland in office under a temporary commission. It was explained at that time that the reason for the President's failure to reappoint Mr. Macfarland was that Mr. Taft was studying the question of changing the form of government of the District of Columbia and did not wish to make any appointment to the Board of Commissioners for a fixed term of years as he might in the meantime obtain legislation which would require the appointment of one man only to manage the affairs of the district.

That Mr. Macfarland was disappointed and a little hurt over this attitude of the President, believing as he did that he should have been recommissioned as a recognition of his services, was known to Mr. Macfarland's friends, but nothing on the subject was said to President Taft and no friction between the President and Mr. Macfarland resulted.

Both Mr. West and Mr. Macfarland desired to retire from their official duties within a few weeks, Mr. Macfarland fixing December 1 as the date for the acceptance of his resignation. Both, however, were asked by Mr. Taft to remain in office until January 1 at least, and Mr. Macfarland consented, but Mr. West explained that his business arrangements were such that he could not retain the office much longer. In his interview with Mr. West on Thursday and with Mr. Macfarland to-day Mr. Taft showed surprise at their action and expressed fegret over their contemplated returement.

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Mr. West has been for some time arranging to return to the newspaper business. He recently obtained an interest in the Washington Herald, and will be associated jointly with Scott C. Bone in the control and management of that newspaper. He told t

was anxious to enter on this new venture right away.

Mr. Macfarland has contemplated retirement also for some time in fact ever since his third term as commissioner expired and President Taft failed to reappoint him. Last February he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia with a view to engaging in the president. his with a view to engaging in the prac-tise of law and in addition was elected re-cently to the vice-presidency of a new national bank.

national bank.

In a statement made to-day Mr. Macfarland said that he had resigned in order-to practice law and intended to resign ever since he was admitted to the bar. He had delayed doing so, he said, in order to accomplish certain things connected with the District government and of a semi-official character in which he was interested. He had no private fortune, he said, was 48 years old, could not afford to remain longer in office and felt that he had given all the time to the pistrict government that he ought to give.

Among friends of the two commissioners the understanding prevails that they were willing to give President Taft the freest possible scope in carrying out any ideas he might have of changing the present tripartite form of government for the Federal District. Mr. Taft has given no consideration to the appointfor the Federal District. Mr. Taft has given no consideration to the appointment of new commissioners, however, and expressed the belief to-day, that he would be unable to do so for a month or more. There has been no widespread agitation here for a change from a government administered by three men to a government in the control of one man, and it is problematical therefore what Congress will do if President Taft recommends that the change be made. It is probable that he will appoint successors to Mr. Macfarland and Mr. West for temporary service at least pending a decision porary service at least pending a decision on his part as to the character of legis-lation desired by him.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Larger Tonnage Than Under Any Foreign Flag Except the British WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-The Comm sioner of Navigation reports to Secretary Nagel that the total documented shipping of the United States on July 1, 1909, comprised 25,688 vessels of 7,388,755 gross tons, a larger tonnage than under any foreign flag except the British, 18,800,000 tons. American shipping is almost wholly engaged in domestic commerce and 6,501,230 tons is enrolled or licensed for this purpose. Germany's 4,286,000 gross tons almost wholly, of course, in foreign trade. American tonnage registered for foreign trade amounts to only 887,305 tons, a loss of 53,000 tons since last year, and much of the tonnage yet registered is permanently laid up. The great lakes employ 2,782,481 gross tons. prised 25,688 vessels of 7,388,755 gross tons,

SPECIAL OTTOMAN EMBASSY.

It Will Announce to President Taft the WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-The special Ottoman Embassy appointed by the new Sultan and sent to this country to announce to President Taft the Sultan's accession to the throne will arrive in Washington to-morrow afternoon. The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna and at Rome and Minister of Imperial Archives

Rome and Minister of Imperial Archives and Public Instruction, and Col. Axis Bey, formerly Military Attaché of the Turkish Legation here and Consul-General of Turkey at New York. Zia Pasha has the rank of Ambassador and Axis Bey that of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The mission will be received in the President's room at the Union station by the Third Assistant Secretary of State, the chief clerk of the Department of State and one of the President's military aids, and will be escorted by them to the New Willard. They will be received by the Secretary of State on November 15 at noon. At 2:30 that day the Ambassador and Aziz Bey will be received by the President at the White House at 8 o'clock that evening.

visitors will dine at the White House at 8 o'clock that evening.

On the afternoon of November 16 the Ambassador and Aziz Bey will go to Fort Myer to witness a special cavalry drill. They will be entertained at dinner by the Secretary of State at his residence at 8 o'clock that evening. On the following afternoon the Turkish envoys will be taken to Mount Vernon on the United States yacht Sylph. A dinner at the Turkish Embassy that night will conclude the official programme.

SHAKEUP IN P. O. DEPARTMENT. First Assistant Grandfield Made Postmaster of Washington Other Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-Postmaster General Hitchcock announced to-day that Charles P. Grandfield, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, had been

Assistant Postmaster-General, had been appointed postmaster of Washington, to succeed benjamin F. Barnes, who died last month. Mr. Hitchcock explained that Mr. Grandfield had been selected in order to carry out certain ideas of the Postmaster-General. He said that it was his desire to make Washington the model post office, which would serve as a school of instruction for postmasters throughout the country and an incentive to them to improve conditions.

The retirement of Mr. Grandfield from the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General, following the resignation of Third Assistant Postmaster-General A. L. Lawshe, is preliminary to a pretty general reorganization of the administration of the Post Office Department. It is expected that the other high administrative officers of the Post Office Department will retire soon to make room for new men.

Dr. Grandfield's appointment has no political significance. He is credited with being a Missouri Democrat, and has never taken an active part in politics.

ARMY BOARD NAMED. Members Will Study All Features of

Guns and Ammonition. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- A board of army officers consisting of Lieut.-Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, ordnance department; Capt. Alston Hamilton and Capt. Percy B. Bishop, Coast Artillery Corps, and Capt. Wilford J. Hawkins, ordnance department, has been appointed by the War Department to make a study of all features of guns, carriages, ammunition, fire courted instruments, range tables and range control instruments, range tanies and range charts with a view, to determining their probable effect on the accuracy of fire with seacoast cannon. The board will receive instructions from Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance. The board will meet at the call of the senior member at the proving ground at Sandy Hook.

Civil Engineer Cox Ordered to Washing-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-Civil Enginee Washington, Nov. 13.—Gvif Engineer
Leonard M. Cox, now on duty at the New
York Navy Yard, has been ordered to
Washington for duty as assistant to the
chief of the bureau of yards and docks
of the Navy Department. This position
was created by Secretary of the Navy
Meyer because of the large amount of
work being handled by the bureau.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. These army orders ere issued to day:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—These army orders were issued to-day:
Capt. P. Holland Rubottom, Ninth Cavairy, to his regiment.
Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Quartermaster, to Ninth Company, Coast Artillery.
These officers of the 'Coast Artillery Corps from unassigned list as designated: Capt. Elijah H. Martindale, Jr. to Forty-second Company; Capt. Charles D. Wino, to 127th Compeny: First Lieut. Richard P. Winslow, to Twenty-seventh Company; First Lieut. Frank Geere, to Fourteenth Company; Capt. H. L. Steele. from 11th to 101st Company; Capt. H. L. Steele. from 11th to 101st Company; Capt. Frank Geere, to Fourteenth Company; Capt. Heavard L. Glasgow, from Forty-second to Forty-finth Company; Capt. Govern Minth to 101st Company; Capt. Fred L. Perry, from 101st to Sixth Company; First Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, from 142d to 184th Company; First Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, from Sixth to 131st Company; First Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, from Sixth to 131st Company; First Lieut. John S. Prett. from Seventy-third to 198th Company; First Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, from Forty-second to Thirteenth Company; First Lieut. Hunter B. Porter, from 186th to 163d Company; First Lieut. Hunter B. Porter, from 187th to 163d Company; First Lieut. Hunter B. Porter, from 187th to 163d Company; Second Lieut. Louis D. Pepin, from 106th to 15xty-nirth Company; Second Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick, from 18th to Fifty-seventh Company; Second Lieut. John B. Maynard, from 165th to 108th Company; Second Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick, from 18th to 167th Company; Second Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick, from 18th to Fifty-seventh Company; Second Lieut. John B. Maynard, from 165th to 108th Company; Second Lieut. Willie Shippam, to 18th to 18th Company; Second Lieut. Hunter B. Morter B. Campbell, to Sixty-ninth Company; Second Lieut. Francis P. Hunter A. Eaton, to Forty-dirst Company; Second Lieut. Hunter A. Eaton, to Forty-dirst Company; Second Lieut. Hunter A. Eaton, to Forty-dirst Company; Second Lieut. Hunter B. Morter B. Morter B. Morter B. Morter B. Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, Jr.,

to Clement O. Heth. to 118th Company; Second Lieut. John W. Wallis, to 166th Company; Second Lieut. Frederick A. Price, Jr., to 166th Company; Second Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, Jr., to 166th Company; Second Lieut. Charles E. Ide, to 168th Company; Second Lieut. Charles E. Ide, to 168th Company; Second Lieut. William D. Prasier, to 168th Company; Second Lieut. Hoy R. Lyon, to 169th Company; Second Lieut. Hoy R. H. H. Rogers, J

DEMOCRATS TO RENEW FIGHT

MAY AMUSE THE COUNTRY AS MUCH AS THE INSURGENTS.

The "Regulars" Plan to Read Out of the Party the Twenty-three Led by Fitz-gerald of New York Who Voted With Cannon Republicans for House Rules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 .- If a plan now ander discussion by Democratic members of the House is put into effect the minorty in the lower branch of Congress will provide as much amusement for the country during the coming session as the Republican insurgents, who are de-termined to fight Speaker Cannon and his organization at every turn. When Congress adjourned last August

the Democrats were divided into hostile camps, the so-called "regulars" vowing vengeance on twenty-three of their numthe party and assisted the Republican organization in adopting the old rules The "deserters" were led by Representa in addition to him nearly all the Demo crats from that State, six from Georgia two from Louisiana and members from

suggestion will have consideration when the Democratic leaders reach Washington, that Mr. Fitzgerald and his followers shall be read out of the party. This can be accomplished, it is pointed out, by denying them admission to the caucus usually held at the beginning of each session of Congress. While the authors usually held at the beginning of each session of Congress. While the authors of this plan have not yet come out in the open it is the understanding that Representative Burleson of Texas, who is now here, knows all about it and has given it his approval.

Those who profess to know the details of the movement in question declare that Mr. Fitzgerald and his associates will no longer be recognized as Democrats. It

Mr. Fitzgerald and his associates will no longer be recognized as Democrats. It is charged that each of the twenty-three Democrats who sided with the Republican majority on the rules was rewarded with a good committee assignment, and the case of Representative Edwards of Georgia is cited in support of this contention. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors, it is alleged, was enlarged in order that he might have a place on it.

Southern Democrats say that members of the party may differ on the money question, take opposing sides on the sub-

Southern Democrats say that members of the party may differ on the money question, take opposing sides on the subject of imperialism and fall out on the tariff, but that Democrats who enterinto deals with Republicans are guilty of heresy and should be punished.

Judging from statements of Senator Cummins of Iowa, who is in close touch with the Republican insurgents in the House, the Cannon rules will again be attacked at the coming session. In recent speeches Speaker Cannon has made it plain that he expects to have a lively time of it in Washington this winter.

Now that it appears certain that the Democrats are about to renew the fight among themselves it is predicted that to some extent the insurgent movement within the Republican party will be overshadowed for a time at least.

Until the arrival here of Minority Leader Champ Clark of Missouri the full details of the ceremony that will be held incident to the service of the ceremony that will be held incident.

of the ceremony that will be held inci-dental to the dismissal of Mr. Fitzgerald and his associates from the Democratic party will not be known.

TO SHOOT AT BALLOONS.

Tests to Be Made at Sandy Hook With Field Artillery and Small Arms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—First Lieut. Banjamin D. Foulois of the Signal Corps has been ordered from Washington to duty in connection with the proposed tests of firing field artillery and small arms at captive balloons to be held at Sandy Hook proving ground. The experiment will be for the purpose of demonstrating the theory that modification in the present type of field artillery is necessary in operations against balloons. The resisting power of the balloon will be observed. Three balloons will be used in the tests.

Geo. Westervelt's Sentence Commuted. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-The President

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The cruiser Tacoma and the gunboat Marietta have arrived at Guantanamo, the tug Rocket arrived at Guantanamo, the tug Rocket and the gunboat Wilmington at Shanghai, the torpedo boat Goldsborough at Mag-dalena Bay, and the torpedo boats Thorn-ton, Tingey and Wilke: at Pensacola. The battleship Missouri has sailed from Boston for Narragansett Bay, the de-spatch boat Dolphin from NewYork yard for Washington and the torpedo boat Bailey from Norfolk for Charleston.

STEEL FOUNDRIES REPORT. Decrease of More Than a Million in Sales

From the Previous Year. CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The annual report of the American Steel Foundries Company for the year ended July 31, 1909, issued to-day, shows a decrease of \$1,826,180 in gross sales compared with the pre-

in gross sales compared with the previous one and a shrinkage of \$12,325,513
compared with its best year, which ended
July 31, 1907.

The net profits last year were \$632,566,
compared with \$768,814 in the preceding
one and with \$3,100,607 in 1907. Total
charges last year were greater than shown
in the previous one, while the amount
written off for depreciation was reduced
more than half and the surplus after
allowing for all deductions was less than
\$20,000.

\$20,000.

There has been a sharp recovery in the company's business since the close of the last year and all of the plants are now being operated full time.

AL ADAMS MINE PAYING. Receiver for the Guanajuato Gold Property Has Been Discharged.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13 .- The Guanajuato Gold Mine Company, the \$5,000,000 concern promoted by the late Al Adams, the policy king of New York, is now on a paying basis. Some time ago it became financially involved and a receiver was appointed in the United States.

The returns per month amount to about 20,000 pesos, or nearly \$10,000. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with all creditors and the receiver has been discharged.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

Most of the buying in the stock marke yesterday, the copper stocks alone ex-cepted, was based on the expectation of a bank statement more favorable than had been predicted before the close of business Friday. Before that time the Street had been led to believe that an entire obliteration of the slender surplus reported at the end of the preceding week would be shown in yesterday's statement. It would turn out to be a physical impossi-bility, it was asserted, that those stocks arriving from London and shifted from ondon to New York loans could be carried here without dipping into reserves, especially at a time when the banks were ship ping money into the interior and sending gold to South America. These predic-tions were somewhat modified on Friday, and yesterday were revised entirely on the news that the banks had greatly contracted loans and that a 5 per cent. call money rate had brought funds from unexpected

The bank statement, ordinarily on the tape promptly at noon, was almost fif-teen minutes late. Traders in the offices puzzled over the delay, wondered whether the report was so bad that the exchange was ashamed to put it on the tape or so good that the men in charge of the tape couldn't believe the figures. It turned out that it was astonishingly good, for the increase of \$1,726,000 in reserve in the average statement was up to sanguine expectation and the increase of \$6,630,000 previous forecast.

Both statements showed a loss of more than \$5,000,000 cash and each displayed a big contraction in loans, with the average statement reporting a decrease of \$20,731,000 in the loan account and the other a decrease of \$46,735,000. The loan contractions were brought about to an important extent by the shifting of loans to Canadian financial institutions, one of which alone placed \$5,000,000 in the call money market and was otherwise explained by the decrease in stock market activity and the appearance of corporate and individual lending. But the location of the stocks, so often reported as sent from London to this city, remained as much a mystery as ever. The sugges tion was even ventured that the stocks

In copper it always has happened that widely different views of the statistical position of the metal, prices and all other natters of market interest could be found among copper producers. A great deal at all times has depended on whether one selling agency was sold out and another long of the metal, whether one group was active in the market for copper stocks and another indifferent and, very often, on whether or not a seller of the metal had settled with the producing mine. The same difference of opinion prevails now regarding the importance of the constantly reported negotiations for an agreement most important trade development since the organization of the United States Steel Corporation or, at any rate, an occurrence full of advantageous possibilities. Those who look at the negotiations that way have This opposite opinion of the importance

of the negotiations was expressed yester-day: "When the first report was bruited around Wall Street the negotiations em-braced all the important copper producers here and abroad. It had Phelps, Dodge & Co. and Calumet and Hecla in it here and Rio Tinto and Tanganyika abroad. One by one these am ranganysks abroad. One by one these important companies have been eliminated, and the independent lake pro-ducers and others of consider the im-portance have also dropped out. Now the situation seems to be that Amaigamated long worked together, are perfecting a new agreement; that the Gug genheims are drawing their companies closer together, and that these two may reach some scree is important, but as compared with the saying, "Tapering down to Tim," which Senator Platt used when candidate after candidate had declined a nomination and

Whatever the merits of these widely to-day commuted the sentence of George varying opinions, there was no doubt yester-day that the speculators were buying copper sentence of six months in prison for passing counterfeit coin. Westervelt's term would have expired on November 21. His mother died to-day and will be buried Monday. To permit him to attend the funeral the Attorney-General recommended the commuting of the sentence, and President Taft on his return to-day signed the order. also advanced very sharply. In connection with the latter considerable attention was given to a bullish interview with Daniel Guggenbeim on the statistical position of

Receipts of wheat at primary points con-Receipts of wheat at primary points continued to fall off last week and it became increasingly evident that the prosperous farmer is holding his wheat for higher prices. He has had several good years, is now in better financial condition than at any previous time in more than a decade, and level of the continue to the prices. and isn't obliged to sell his crops when the farm was mortgaged and the bank when the farm was mortgaged and the bank had to be paid a year's advances for labor. He can hold a large part of his crop if he wants to and if he needs help can ordinarily find a bank willing to lend money with his crop as security. He can speculate in wheat as well as produce and obviously he has undertaken a speculation now in the remembrance that it was after the crop had passed from his hands last year that the Chicago wheat pit boiled and prices soared. At any rate the farmer is holding a greater part of his crop hannever before. In sode in ghe is exerting an unexpected and unprecedented influence on the security markets. His action is reflected in the earnings of the Granger roads for one thing, but more important is its influence on the money market. Holding wheat on the farms ties up money in the West and delays the customary return flow of the money sent. West for crop moving purposes. On account of it no banker can predict the beginning of that important period when money will again return from the interior to this city.

Dun's Review had a good line on money. The price of money," it said, "has reached the prosperity level."

Before the St. Paul's Pacific coast extension was opened it was predicted that the new line would be a very active competition of the Northern Pacific for though business. Its line goes through many of the same mountain passes that are used by the Northern Pacific centres; that the read of the prosperity level. The residence of the most important traffic centres; that are used by the Northern Pacific sent had be a very active competition was bound to be direct. The last not likely to be any rate cutting their busiest to make records a fine fill lines, but the fight for passenger doing their busiest to make records and the fill lines, but the fight for passenger doing their busiest to make records in the last. ately after harvest as he was in the days when the farm was mortgaged and the bank had to be paid a year's advances for labor.

Pacific for through business. Its line goes through many of the same mountain passes that are used by the Northern Pacific, and in many of the most important traffic centres its competition was bound to be direct. There is not likely to be any rate cutting between the St. Paul and the Hill lines, but the fight for business is evidently on in earnest, with the traffic managers doing their busiest to make records. In the last week two train records have been made, the St. Paul getting freight through from the Pacific to the Atlantic faster than it was ever carried before and the Great Northern making a record for a mail train from Chicago to the Pacific. Up to the present honors are easy.

The Hudson Companies have sold since July \$3,000,000 of 5 per cent. notes, running from August 1, 1909, to August 1, 1912, the collateral for which is \$4,500,000 Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company first mortgage 41/2 per cent. convertible gold mortgage 4½ per cent. convertible gold bonds, due 1957. The notes may be redeemed on a ny interest day at par and interest upon thirty days notice, and when called for redemption or upon their maturity are convertible into Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company first mortgage 4½ per cent. convertibles at 95. It is understood that these notes provided means for the redemption of the \$2.832,000 8 per cent. notes secured by the same collateral, which matured last August.

BROOKLYN HAPPY AS SILVER SPADE FLASHES. After Eight Years of Waiting the Four Mile Stretch From Manhattan Bridge

Is Under Way-Contract and Permit to Begin Work Delivered to Constructor The Fourth avenue subway celebra

tion went through yesterday to the popping of fireworks, the ringing of bells and the obvious delight of some 10,000 persons who gathered in the Flatbush avenue extension. between Fulton and Willoughby streets, Brooklyn. Some stand near DeKalb avenue and listened to the speakers as they outlined the past and painted the future. The grandstand itself, containing 700 chairs, was full.

The ceremony was opened by Chief Engineer H. B. Seaman of the Public Service Commission, who presented the contract to William Bradley, one of the contractors, along with a permit to excavations for the second and third sections of the subway—a subway that will connect South Brooklyn with the City Hall: Then followed the breaking of gro

by William R. Willcox, chairman of the Public Service Commission. The first dirt was taken out with a silver spade presented by Frank Bailey. On behalf

presented by Frank Bailey. On behalf of the celebration committee it was subsequently given to Mr. Willcox by Thomas E. Clark, who as chairman of the committee, presided yesterday.

After several loads of dirt had been taken out by gangs of men provided for the occasion the ground immediately in front of the grand stand was given over to the crowd that wished to hear the speeches. The subway for which Brooklyn had been fighting for eight years was actually under way and the audience proclaimed the fact with a roar that drowned the detonations of the aerial bombs.

Chairman Willcox began the speech-

bombs.

Chairman Willcox began the speech-making by congratulating the people of Brooklyn in particular and the people of New York in general on the inauguration of another great rapid transit route. With the breaking of ground, he said, the Public Service Commission had completed its work. He outlined the history of the project and regretted the vicinsitudes that had held it up for four years after the route was approved by the old tudes that had held it up for four ye after the route was approved by the Rapid Transit Commission and the Bo of Estimate.

after the route was approved by the old Rapid Transit Commission and the Boadr of Estimate.

Acting Mayor Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen, told of his own efforts to have the Fourth avenue subway put through by the Board of Estimate, gave credit to Brooklyn for the work the borough had done and said that probably the largest credit for the success of the project belonged to one of her citizens, Alexande, E. Orr. He wound up his address with an appeal to those citizens who reside along the route of the new road, admonishing them against selfishness, urging them to be public spirited and begging them to make no claims against the city that are not based on actual damages suffered.

In accepting the subway on behalf of the Borough of Brooklyn Borough President Bird S. Coler painted a rosy picture of the future and proclaimed a triumphover private and selfish interests that were working to hold transportation facilities in their own hands. Mr. Coler said that democracy had triumphed, that the people had shown they would have what they wanted and that no private clique could thwart the will of a city that is a State in area and an empire in population.

The exercises closed with a speech by

is a state in area and an empire in popula-tion.

The exercises closed with a speech by former Mayor David A. Boody, who said that Brooklyn must meet the future with large aims, must build great institutions such as Manhattan now has, and must not only offer homes to the thousands turning toward her but must offer facili-ties that will make the borough desirable above other places.

ties that will make the borough desirable above other places.

The crowd was in high good humor and the hundred or more policemen had very little trouble in maintaining order. On the outskirts of the main crowd and in the converging streets mixed crowds scrambled for the paper figures that floated down from the aerial bombs and had a good time in a roughhouse way. There was a dinner in the evening at

There was a dinner in the evening at the Assembly, in Pierrepont street, at the Assembly, in Pierrepont street, at which 350 persons, mostly Brooklynites, were present. Chairman Willeox of the Public Service Commission was the principal speakers. In the course of his speech he said:

"The time of granting franchises for a generation is past. Hereafter ownership must remain with the city. It has been said that no one would be willing to operate this subway. Already one company has offered to operate it. Also was it said that there would be difficulty in getting power. Already one company has offered to supply power. The present subway system, the one in Manhattan, is leased for fifty years. Gauging the profits for that period by those of last year it is safe to assert that if the city could have but half of them it would have enough in the fifty years to build an entire subway system. Hereafter we must make sure that public necessity is not allowed to become an opportunity for private greed."

ceremonies marking the initiation of the work.

The Fourth avenue subway will cover a route of about four miles, from the Brooklyn terminal of the new Manhattan Bridge, through the Flatbush avenue extension, Fulton street and Ashland place to Fourth avenue and thence to Forty-third street. Eventually from this trunk branches are to be extended tapping Coney Island and Fort Hamilton and possibly under the Narrows to Staten Island. It is estimated that it will cost \$4,000,000 a mile for construction and that the final cost of the entire system will exceed \$50,000,000.

Big Thread Trust Profits.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 13.-The J. & P. Coats Company, Ltd., otherwise known as the thread trust, announces known as the thread trust, announces, \$14,508,330 profits for the fiscal year ended November 1. This is \$3,900,000 more than the profits announced last year and the best record in the history of the con-

A bonus of 24 cents a share is to be paid in excess of the regular quarterly divi-dend, which is usually 30 per cent.

ting Him at Head of B. & M. Boston to-day from those in attendance at the directors' meeting of the New Haven formed earlier in the week for the elec-tion of Charles S. Mellen to the presi-

which the direction technically rests, since it possesses a controlling interest in the Boston and Maine, represents the New Haven system. The decision of that road's directors, if this report of their conclusion is substantial, as now seems likely, settles all question as to the Holding Company's action.

regarding the cost of living here and in

Its bulletin says that a recent issue of the Labor Gazette of the Board of Trade, London, England, gives the result of an inquiry made by the Imperial Statistica Department at Berlin into household expenditures of families of small means in Germany. The report was based primarily on returns from about 1,000 families living in Berlin and Hamburg The average yearly income of the skilled

was impossible for a family of average size, five or six, to maintain a normal standard of living on an income under \$900 a year. This conclusion has been substantiated by an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Labor which showed that the average income among 1,415 workmen in the North Atlantic States among whom the percentage of skilled labor was high was \$834.83. Against this was an average yearly expenditure of \$772.94, of which but 43 per cent. was spent for food.

Apparently the Yankee workman, spending considerably less for food in proportion to what he earns than the German artisan, and making both ends meet while the latter just falls short of paying his bills, is much better off than his foreign coursin. This conclusion is not so apparent,

This conclusion is not so apparent, however, when the German figures are compared with other statistics gathered in New York city. An investigation by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor made less than a year ago showed that among 1,000 men who had been compelled to ask for aid the average yearly wage when employed at full time yaried from \$575 to \$525, as the times were good or bad. The 1,000 men whose statements were used in this computation were practically all able bodied family men anxious to work; the percentage of skilled and to work; the percentage of skilled and unskilled laborers in the 1,000 was about equal. Yet their average wage under the best circumstances fell more than \$200 short of the necessary \$800.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC PRIS DAY. 

Arrived-SATURDAY, November 13. Arrived—SAFURDAY, November 13.

Sa Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Nov. 4.

SS St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 6.

Ss Minneapolis, London, Nov. 6.

Ss Diamant, Shields, Oct. 39.

Sc Clement, Barbados, Nov. 5.

Ss Saba, Trinkiad, Nov. 3.

Sa Excelsior, New Orleans, Nov. 7.

Sa Arapahde, Jacksonville, Nov. 10.

Ss Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 12.

Ss Erroll, Boston, Nov. 11.

Ss Matoppa, Boston, Nov. 11.

Ss Foxion Hall, Philadelphia, Nov. 12.

Ss Manna Hata, Baltimore, Nov. 11.

Ss Kroonland, at Antwerp from New York Ss St. Paul, at Cherbourg from New York SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

ARRIVED OUT.

on.

Ss Vaderland, for New York from Antwerp.

Sa Ryndam, for New York from Rootierdam,
Ss Caronia, for New York from Liverpool.

Ss Columbia, for New York from Glasgow,
Ss C. F. Tietgen, for New York from Chri

tiansand.
Ss Graf Waldersee, for New York from Hamburg. OUTGOING STEAMSRIPS

INCOMING STRAMBRIPS.

Leafield...
London Bridge...
Perugia...
Afghan Prince...
Prinz Wittem II...
Ei Monte...
Ceite...
Eatenla... Santiago Jacksonville. Savannah. Key West Georgetown, Norfolk Coppename San Juan... Dus Tuesday, November 16.
Kalser Wilhelm II. Bressen.
United States. Christiansant

By Marcoul Wireless Se Celtic, for New York, was 365 miles east of Sandy Hook at 4-P. M. yesterday.

MELLEN'S ELECTION PUT OFF. NO LABOR DEFENCE, FUND. New Haven Will Wait Awhile Before Put- Federation Votes Down Proposal-So

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—A report reached ATORONTO, Nov. 12.—The America-loston to-day from those in attendance Federation of Labor refused this afternoon to establish a huge defence fund for the assistance of the international organ-ization or even of local unions engaged in a strike or fighting a manufacturers dency of the Boston and Maine Railroad association. The committee had reported to succeed Lucius Tuttle had been abandoned for the present at least.

The committee had reported against the creation of such a fund and it was evident that the president and doned for the present at least.

It was evident that the president and executive committee were in favor of a

Several members on the floor of the convention, however, spoke very strongly for the creation of such a fund. Am these were the Socialist members Max Hayes and Mahlon Baines. To the resuce

these were the Socialist members Max the conclusion is substantial, as now seems likely, settles all question as to the Holding Company's action.

As soon as the announcement was made that the New Haven management purposed, through the Boston Holding Company, to substitute Mr. Mellen for Mr. Tuttle in the presidency of the Boston and Maine strong opposition to that programme began to manifest itself in this community. The sentiment back of it promptly reached the directors of the New Haven Railroad.

The question about which the discussion at the meeting of the New Haven's directors really focused was the rapidity with which it was good policy for the location of Mellen would be a decidedly clear cut announcement of the new regime. This would strengthen the position of the radicals in the Massachusetts Legislature who objected to the whole holding bill programme, saying that it was a merger project under a very thin disguise.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Skilled Workmen Better Off in This Country Than in Germany.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has made public some comparative facts regarding the cost of living here and in Europe.

if they were going to oppose Gompers for "We have not yet decided," he replied,
"but one thing is certain, we will not
support him. We did so a few years ago
and he slammed us down afterward."

J. J. Hill Makes Good Weather of It James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern, was in town yesterday. Hill said that he was gratified with industrial conditions in the Northw The average yearly income of the skilled workman who reported was found to be \$453.83, and the average expenditure \$457.71, of which 51.5 per cent. was spent for food. Among the unskilled laborers in both industrial and commercial occupations the report showed an average yearly income of \$400.78 and an average yearly expenditure of \$411.70, 54 per cent. of which went for food alone.

A recent study of the standard of living in New York city made under the Sage Foundation led to the conclusion that it was impossible for a family of average size, five or six, to maintain a normal standard of living on an income under the Sage to Washington and thence to the Pacific Coast. where trade is moving strongly and with-out any pronounced boom. Mr. Hill said

> Detroit Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage Bonds -- Ohio Sonibern

On September 1, 1909, default was made in payment of the interest on fiftee bonds. The property is in the hands of receivers, who have declined to give any information about payment. At the request of the holders of a large amount of bonds this Committee has been organized to protect the rights of bondholders. As the bonds are not represented in the pending suits their security may be impaired unless the bondholders units to protect their interests.

Holders of the bonds are asked to deposit them with the Central Trust Company of New York.

with the Central Trust Company of New York, at its office No. 54 Wall Street, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the secretary. JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman; WILLIAM A. READ, F. H. ECKER,

F. E. MOWLE, Secretary. 23 Nassau Street, New York.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Cou

## **Manufacturers**' Appraisal Company

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BOND SALESMAN A large Boston house dealing exclu-sively in municipal, railroad and public utility bonds of high grade wishes to hire an experienced man to take an important position in its sales department. This is an office position which does not call for travelling and carries a good salary. Address H. W. S., Room 40, Globe Bidg., Boston.

POCAHONTAS CONSULIDATED COL.
LIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED.
Fifty-Year Five Fer Cent. Gold Boods.
Notice is hereby given, pursuants to the terms of the Mortgage dated July ist, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposal up to 3:00 P. M. on the 9th day of December, 1908 for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of \$30,654.00. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders. lenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustees
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary
New York, November 3rd, 1909

Office of the Department of Parks, Aremas Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty fourth Street. Street, and Aremas Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty fourth Street. Street, and the Aremas and Thempson and Thempson

SEALED DOLDS WIT DE PECCHET OF THE BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY. IN ROOM BIO, 250 Broadway. New York until 11 A. M., on November 17, 1259, to CONTRACT 73, for making test horings expected to require casing deeper than 200 feet, aggregating a total denth greater than 500 feet, aggregating a total denth greater than 500 feet, aggregating about 10,000 linear feet, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained as Room 1510, at the above address, by depositing the sum of five dollars (55) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see information, 62-Bidders. JOHN A. BENSEL, President CHARLES N. CHAPWICK.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY J. WALDO SMITH, Chief Engineer.

THOMAS HASSETT. Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED-Flectrical draftsmen and mechanical draftsmen; pay from \$5.00 to \$5.01 per diem. A competitive examination will be heft at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. November \$0, 1900 for the purpose of establishing an eligible register of electrical draftsmen and mechanical draftsmen. For application and further information address COMMANDANT Navy Yard, Foston, Mass.